

THE CONSTITUTION.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

General Eastern Agent, J. J. FLYNN,
23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 12, 1887.

INDICATIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m. Rain; warm. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee: Light, local rains, light, variable winds; warmer.

CHICAGO appears to be the "Birmingham" of the big baseball league this year.

LIEUTENANT COWLES appears to be the champion ass of the United States navy, and that is saying a great deal.

STILSON HUTCHINS has been to Paris to arrange for the introduction of his type-setting machine. Mr. Keeley and his motor will not go abroad this summer.

BLIND TOM is again in the courts. His mother is suing his manager, whom she accuses of defrauding her half-witted prodigy. Tom seems to feel little interest in the result of the trial.

THE buccoo men of New York know a soft thing when they see it. They scooped a newly appointed United States consul for \$100 the other day, and would have gotten more if he had had it.

IN spite of state and interstate commissions it is estimated that between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 will be expended in railroad construction in the United States during the current year.

NOBODY will be asked to contribute to the Arthur monument. All subscriptions must be spontaneous. The gentlemen who are at the head of the movement are confident that the \$30,000 needed will be readily contributed.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI, of the Hawaiian islands, is a pauper compared with some of the money queens of this country. She is allowed only \$8,000 a year. Such a sum would not last a leading society woman in New York a month.

MAYOR ROCHE, of Chicago, is rivaling Mayor Hewitt, of New York, as a foe to "dives." Over 200 of the worst saloons in Chicago have been closed since Mr. Roche succeeded Carter Harrison as mayor. In getting rid of both Harrison and the dives

FROM Washington comes the sad intelligence that Judge W. B. Woods is very low. He returned from California some weeks ago and has been confined to his bed ever since. He is not even able to see his colleagues of the supreme court. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

INOCULATION for the prevention of yellow fever is being practiced with great success in South America. In Rio Janeiro during the last two years 6,524 persons were inoculated. During the same period there were 1,675 deaths in Rio from the disease, but only eight of these who had been inoculated died.

THERE has been a rapid advance in the price of coffee, owing to a failure of the ripening crop. The yield of Rio and Santos, which was expected to be 6,500,000 bags, will reach only about 5,000,000. A long Brazilian drought caused the falling off. The crop in Java will be cut off one-third by a leaf disease. It is too bad that coffee should become scarce just on the eve of a phenomenally great sugar yield.

SOME Washington correspondents accuse Secretary Whitney of neglecting the duties of his office in order to be a leader in society in Washington. This causes the Chicago Herald to remark:

At this distance from Washington an observer is likely to conclude that, if by neglecting their duties the other members of the cabinet can accomplish as much for their department as Secretary Whitney has for the navy, they should all plunge into the giddy whirl of fashion up to their ears.

NOT to be at odds with the rest of the country, the New York railroad companies are now petitioning the interstate commission for a suspension of the long and short-haul clause in their favor. Down to the present date the very respectable number of forty-four railroads have filed similar petitions, and in many of these cases the desired suspension has been temporarily granted. The petitions filed from the south, the Pacific coast, the territories, the states in the north-west and the New England states—in fact, from all parts of the country, including, now, New York.

THE death of the venerable Dr. J. B. McFerrin, which occurred in Nashville last Tuesday morning, removes one of the heroic figures of the Southern Methodist church. He gave the best efforts of a long life and the noblest exercise of his remarkable faculties to the service of God and man. His church never had a more faithful apostle. During the war Dr. McFerrin endeared himself to the soldiers of the confederacy by his constant and courageous service as a chaplain. He was for months in and about Atlanta when this city was the center of great military movements. An old hero of large brain and big, tender heart has at last laid down his well-used arms and gone to his rest and his reward.

THE Gettysburg Memorial association has refused to allow a commemorative monument to be erected on the spot where Pickett's division is to be erected to perpetuate the gallantry of the men who made that famous charge, it should be placed on the scene of their heroic valor, where they went time after time slaughtered into the "death" while "all

the world wondered." The men who stood before Pickett's charge would not refuse the privilege asked by its few survivors. The Gettysburg Memorial association is made of men of stuff. It is probably composed of soldiers and politicians who had substitutes.

Tax Assessments in West End.

We print elsewhere a communication from the tax-assessors of West End, which throws a good deal of light on a subject which has been interesting the tax-payers of that community recently. The assessors appear to misapprehend the intention of THE CONSTITUTION's editorial, and to assume a responsibility for affairs in West End that cannot be said to be well founded. They admit that, because one citizen has a home for which he has refused \$6,000, and another has property, a part of which he has sold at the rate of \$1,350 for fifty front feet, they have been constrained to double the assessment of an unfortunate citizen who happens to live between the two.

Now, the assessors admit that the \$3,000 rate was too high, but since the owner of the home admitted that he had refused \$6,000, the unjust assessment was retained and the property of the unfortunate citizen next door made to conform to it. This is a system of "equalization" that out-equals all former equalizations; but it has nothing to do with the point which THE CONSTITUTION has made—namely, that a residence community makes a bid for ruin when it assesses the homes of citizens at their full market value.

Property in West End has increased in value, but it has made no such increase as the tax assessors have been pleased to place on it. If we understand their communication aright, they have assessed at least one home in West End not only "by the acre," but "by the front foot," and if their assessments have been equal as they claim, all home property in West End has been measured by this standard. Now, assessments "by the acre and by the front foot" is the very essence of real estate speculation, and cannot be applied to a residence community without injury that will more than overbalance the apparent gain.

The assessors say that the law requires them to assess all property at its market value. This is a very different matter from assessing property at its full probable market value. The law of Georgia says that property shall be assessed at a fair market value. The constitution of the state says that it shall be taxed according to value. But a wise discretion is left to both assessors and property owners in this matter. Atlanta is essentially a business community, but its assessors make a wise discrimination in favor of homes. West End is essentially a residence community, but its authorities assess homes "by the acre and by the front foot," and at their full probable market value. It is only a question of time when this policy will ruin the town.

There are considerable interests at stake. It is not a mere matter of taxation, but a question which is of vital importance to West End. What is to be done with the large increase of taxes to be gathered in this year? The assessors seem to be unable to make a definite reply to this. They say, "Let West End have water and gas and sewerage, and there is no telling what strides she will make in the next five years." Well, is West End to have her own gas and water-works? Is it to arrange for these things that the enormous increase in taxation has been made?

Once more THE CONSTITUTION advises the citizens of West End to go slow in the matter of taxing homes. If the town is to grow the policy announced by the present tax assessors must be changed.

A Warfare of Spite.

There may be no danger of an early clash of arms between Germany and France, but these two nations are already engaged in warfare of a peculiar kind. It is the warfare of spite, which, though less disastrous, is hardly less bitter than the combat of armed peace. These nations are nominally at peace, but if either sees the smallest opportunity to irritate the other it is readily and gladly accepted. When a German monarch determined that if his native language was good enough for the people it was good enough for the court, and banished the long-used French from the royal palace, he merely asserted the dignity and self-respect of his nation. But when Germany determines to abolish the study of French in the public schools of those not too loyal provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, it is in small business for a great and mighty nation. The French have made themselves still more ridiculous. After \$100,000 worth of tickets had been sold for performances of Wagner's "Lohengrin" the opera was prohibited because it was feared it would stir the anti-German feeling to some dangerous demonstration. This apprehension was not, perhaps, without just cause, for only a few nights ago a mob of drunken Frenchmen cavorted toward the German frontier crying, "On to Berlin!"

Not satisfied with boycotting German music France proposes to do away with German beer. Now, if there is one national interest which is dear to the Teutonic heart, it is beer. The patriotic German regards the earth as the rightful heritage of the brewers of his fatherland. To have this especial pride of the German aspersed by his most hated foe must be galling almost beyond endurance. M. Berthelot, the French minister of public works, says that France must make just as good beer as Germany. He proposes to establish a school for brewers where the most advanced theories of malt manipulation are to be taught and the foundation laid for French independence of German beer. If this bold move does not provoke a war there may be peace for some time to come.

While some of these evidences of national spitefulness are little and even contemptible, they are by no means insignificant. They betray deep-seated antipathies, which are capable of graver exhibition. The spirit of petty spite which possesses both these great nations is sowing dragons' teeth, and it is to be feared that the harvest, as in the old legend, will be hosts of armed men.

Buffalo Bill and the Queen.

Her gracious majesty, the queen of England and empress of India, has a woman's curiosity, and it is not slow to manifest itself when opportunity offers. This statement is made with some reserve, for we remember that when a Georgia paper some years ago announced that the queen's method of catching a flea—namely, by wetting her fingers

on her lips—was not different from that of women in far humbler spheres of life, a great outcry was made in the leading London journals. The Times, we are informed, protested in a column editorial against the vicious tendencies of American newspaper humor.

Naturally, THE CONSTITUTION is not anxious to draw upon itself the attacks of a subsidized British press, but we cannot refrain from felicitating ourselves on the fact that her majesty has ordered a distinguished American citizen, now sojourning in her dominions, to display before her, in a discreet and private way, the specialties with which he has been delighting the humble British classes—specialties that may be said to be native to the free and untrammelled American republic.

We are very glad that the queen is to behold, in all its realistic gorgeousness, Colonel Buffalo William's "Wild West" show. Her majesty may be puzzled, but she will be entertained. It is, indeed, a rich and gleeful spectacle, and we can well imagine the enthusiasm of her majesty when this North American aggregation of attractions makes its appearance before her—Colonel Buffalo William and his cowboys on the fiery, untamed steeds of the prairies, the bucking bronchos in their brilliant efforts to rear up behind and before at one and the same time, and the savage Indians in their gory war-dances and other feats of cannibalism.

We shall be very much surprised if Colonel Buffalo William comes home without the order of the star and garter, and we are confident that all the cowboys will be knighted. American progress is gradually making its influence felt among the effete monarchies.

Genuine Intemperance.

In the Southern Baptist convention at Louisville, the other day, the report of the temperance committee led to a lively debate. The Courier-Journal says: Rev. L. C. Coulson, of Alabama, was a vehement temperance speaker. He said: "There is not a rum-runner in the whole land, but who should be in the state prison. (Cries No, no.) There is not one but who is a perjurer. They have taken an oath not to sell liquor on Sundays, nor to minors, nor to men of intemperate habits, and every one of them violates that oath every hour in the day."

Now, this is genuine intemperance, and it is the intemperance that hurts. If the temperance reformers know what is good for them they will suppress such hot-headed champions as Mr. Coulson. The moment the temperance reform ceases to be based upon Christianity it will go backward. The movement, to accomplish any permanent good, must be animated by the spirit of brotherly love.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that Mr. Coulson's speech was not indorsed by the convention. Doubtless it would not be indorsed by any representative body anywhere. But it deserves to be shown up as a warning example all the same. So many of our people just now are engaged in the great work of reforming the world that the ordinary business of life is beginning to suffer. In many communities so much bitterness of feeling has been stirred up by the intemperate words and actions of alleged reformers that public spirit, neighborly kindness, liberality and enterprise are utterly dead.

where it will become necessary to reform our reformers. The morals of men cannot be improved by rabid denunciation and violent abuse. Heads and hearts are not to be reached in that way.

Served Him Right.

The arrest of a young man in New York on the charge of "pure laziness" appears to be regarded as a good joke.

It strikes us as a very serious matter. When a man is given up to pure laziness he is on the road to perdition. He serves neither God nor man. He is a burden to his family and the community. Producing nothing, he stands ready to consume everything. He is of no use to the state in peace, and he is worse than useless in war.

Pure laziness is a more comprehensive term than vagrancy, and our criminal statutes do not completely cover it, but public opinion can do much to place it under the ban. If the young man who was arrested in New York was locked up he deserved his fate. There is no rank, no condition of society, either at the top of the ladder or at the bottom, where a thoroughly lazy man is welcome in this country. If society cannot lock him in, it should lock him out and keep him at a distance.

THE British Tories to appear to be wedding a tiresome row.

MADISON WELLS threatens to tell all he knows about the knavery that placed Mrs. Hayes's husband in the white house in 1876. Fortunately Wells knows nothing that the whole country doesn't know.

IT is probable that the democrats of Rhode Island will hold on to what they have got.

THE Boston papers are telling stories about dogs. Aren't dogs too low for Boston discussion?

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN is the author of a new cantata. A cantata, so far as we know, is not as succulent as a Georgia sweet tater.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE president and Mrs. Cleveland retire permanently to Oak View this week. They will be out of the public view to some extent.

IRVING FISHER, a Yale student, has invented an apparatus for recording the length and strength of the stroke pulled by each member of a rowing crew. It is already in use.

DETROIT, Minn., boasts among the names of her citizens the following: Spring, Winter, Summer, Breese, Rainey, Dewey, Frost and Snow. The climate in and around Duluth is very tickle, it should be understood.

A few years ago Joseph Brown was the mayor of Lowell, and he spent \$300,000 in building a new city hall. He is now a small municipal officer worth \$1,800 a year. He is referred to as a "Political Back Number." Such are the mutations in a large river town.

SOME of the country stars near Washington are very beautiful. Secretary Whitney's "Grasslands" cost him \$30,000, and he spent \$30,000 more in fitting it up in princely style. Among those who own handsome places out of Washington are Senator Cameron, Adjutant General Drum, Ex-Secretary McCulloch, General Beale and many others.

THE rivalry between Senators Hearst and Stanford of California, is growing very pronounced. The former contemplates establishing a magnificent stud on one of his California farms which shall equal that of his colleague, Stanford. The competition between these great money kings is growing so pronounced, it is said, that no one would be surprised to hear that Hearst intended to found a university.

THERE is no truth in the assertion that James G. Blaine has either Bright's disease or nervous ex-

cess. The effects of the sunstroke received over ten years ago.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Walker, Episcopal bishop of Dakota, has an enormous diocese. It comprises more territory than all New England. When he was there three and a half years ago there were only four Episcopal churches in the diocese. Now there are sixteen. The population is composed of Indians, Scandinavians and Icelanders. Bishop Walker is one of the youngest of the Episcopal bishops. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood and an eloquent preacher.

A Close Bargainer.

From the Youth's Companion.

Many stories are in circulation illustrating the stinginess of a certain farmer.

He one day went into a store to buy six feet of rope, and the dealer, knowing his peculiar love of money, told him he might have it for ten cents.

"I'll give you six," said the farmer.

"I can't tell for that. Why, man, you've got plenty of money and ought not to grumble."

"Yes, but times are powerful hard. Can't stand that price." He went away, and after removing the rope he said to the dealer: "That rope fell any?"

"Good bye," said the dealer.

The next day he entered the store and said: "I hear the 'fallin' all over the country."

"That so?"

"Yes, hear that over at Cotton Town you can get ten feet for a nickel."

"Why don't you go over there?"

"Don't want to wear out my shoes. Say, has it fell any here?"

"Not a bit."

"Wal, goodbye."

Two days later he came back.

"Say, the 'fallin' hadn't you got some old rope you can sell cheap?"

"No old rope."

"New rope ain't fall none yet?"

"The dealer went on by the sleep, offered him the required quantity for five cents. The old man carefully measured it, and said, with a disappointed air: "It's three inches short. Can't you knock off something?"

"Give me four cents."

"Say, I'll give you four cents."

"Well, 3."

The purchaser laid three somewhat dirty one-cent postage stamps upon the counter, and hurried away, to leave the shopman no time for repentance.

An Incentive to Greatness.

From the Arkansas Traveler.

"It is specially dangerous to express such an opinion," said an old man, "but did you ever notice that the most successful men in nearly all departments of life, are reformed drunkards?"

"I have noticed that a great many of them are," some one replied, "but that is no argument in favor of intemperance."

"Oh, no, but upon the contrary, it is an argument in favor of reformation."

"But unless a man has been a drunkard how can he reform?"

"We would go into an argument of the finer points of the case. I make the assertion that the most successful men in business, law and literature, are reformed drunkards. It seems that when a man drinks until he becomes thoroughly convinced that unless he changes his course he will never amount to anything, he is moved by a power which sober men never feel, and that he calls to his aid an ability which men who have always been temperate cannot summon. He has to build up his character and business at the same time; and building up one, seems to help the other. Now there was Horace Greeley—"

"He never drank?"

"What, Horace Greeley never drank?"

"Never took a drink in his life."

"Well, we'll take Daniel Webster."

"Webster didn't reform."

"What, Daniel Webster didn't reform?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then we'll take—hang it, we'll take drink."

Bon Voyage.

From the New York Star.

General A. R. Lawton, the minister to Austria, is in town making arrangements for his departure on the 1st of June.

It is a sad thing to see a man of his talents and his good wishes of all who know him.

The Austrian mission is not a laborious position, but in case of a war in eastern Europe it will become a place of great importance. Any one of the European missions may suddenly require the presence of a cool-headed man of affairs. In 1870 the mission to France, which for years had been a ceremonial station merely, was changed in a few days to a post of great difficulty and danger. Some people are so inconsiderate as to propose the abolition of the diplomatic service, but it is and always has been the cheapest and the most efficient arm of the national defenses.

An Insurmountable Obstacle.

From the Merchant Traveler.

"George, we must part forever."

"I am not surprised. I expected this blow," said George, disconsolately, as he leaned his head against one of the marble pillars of the richly-furnished drawing-room. "I love you more now."

"Indeed I do love you, but—"

"You love me! Then what can prevent our speedy union? You can not hesitate because of the difference in rank. You know that love levels all ranks."

"No, Augustus; there is one species of rank that love is powerless to exert any influence over."

"What is that, darling?"

"That horrible scent of onions on your breath."

Men Who Make and Unmake Towns.

From the St. Louis, Mo., Times.

Every growing and ambitious city is composed of three elements: Those who work patriotically, vigorously and intelligently for its advancement; those who are in a state of apathy or indifference, and those who take a curious delight in discouraging the efforts of others by ridicule, by a persistent denial that any progress can or has been accomplished, and by boasting of every other city's superiority. The last class are the cranks, but they really are something worse, for their opposition does not arise simply from despondency, but from that unenviable spirit which will neither act itself nor suffer others to act.

Cheaper Even Than the Side Show.

From the Somerville Journal.

When you see a woman just about to step off from a moving open horse car while she is facing the rear, don't call out to prevent her. It will be nearly a month before the regular circus comes, and then it will cost you fifty cents to go in.

So Do the Spectators.

From the Somerville Journal.

A girl doesn't have to play lawn tennis very long before she learns that the most important part of the game is the education of the spectators. The jaunty tennis cap, even if they do cost the most money.

For Men Only.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

Greens, grays, Gobelin blue, heliotrope and old rose and dull yellow shades are most frequently the colors repeated in the polychrome (variegated) silks of this season.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Joe Wardlaw.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I observe in Bill App's letter an allusion to Joe Wardlaw. I well knew this gentleman, a country boy, who lived on a little stream called Duck creek, in Walker county, Ga. He was postmaster of the country postoffice of his community. He was a fair type of the planter, with but few slaves, and he was a country gentleman. He was a domestic manager, he had a pleasant home, and he was doubtless more happy than many of the more wealthy of the present day. He was a man of a genial, sunny nature, the social circle made pleasant by his presence. Being one of the best men in the county, he was a leader. As I infer from Bill App's letter that he is still living, and that he enjoys his friendship, I don't think that he finds in him a pleasant companion. I remember him with pleasure. Should this meet his eye I hope he may in some leisure moment (I know not his postoffice address) take up his pen. I will not occasion to say in this connection that although in the present day the country is changed in almost every respect, and we are traveling at break-neck speed, and though money and position are sought with energy so infrequently and ardently so uncompromising, yet I am of the opinion that he is not for these reasons either a better or happier man. The street-litterer and the man who is the present generation to despise the cradle in which he was rocked will not present to the people the most important views of truth.

A. S. DA.

Curley's Creek, Ala., May 9, 1887.

NOT AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

Southern Merchants in Many Cases Attempted to Liquidate Their Anti-War Debts.

From the N. Y. Sun.

"There is nothing remarkable in the story that is told of the paying over to Daniel Hand, of Connecticut, of \$700,000 by his former partner, George W. Williams, of Charleston, except the amount paid," said a lawyer. "Mr. Hand at the outbreak of the war came north, leaving his property in the charge of Williams, to save it from confiscation. Since the war Mr. Williams has turned over to his old partner the property and the amount it carried, \$700,000 in all. Yet there are many New York merchants who have had equal or greater proof of the business honor and integrity of many southern merchants with whom they dealt before the war. All debts to northern men were confiscated by the Confederate government, and through poverty, bankruptcy and statutory limitations many merchants were absolved from payment. Yet I know of many cases where they have made their debts good. One I recall is that of a New York firm now in existence, which did a large blank book business in the South. Some years ago I received a letter from my Georgia correspondents asking me to arrange for a settlement with that firm on account of clients of my correspondence. I found that the firm had gone out of business, the partners dead, but I was urged to hunt up the heirs. I did so, and the Georgia merchantman in 50 per cent of the amount of the debt, which was the best they could then do, and promised to remit the whole sum within six months. This was twenty-four years after the debt was incurred. I know of a similar payment made to a firm of carriage makers, and I have heard of a Mobile firm who have been vainly looking for the heirs of a New York merchant to pay a considerable sum for a large number of carriages before the war. There are many New York merchants, and I think business men elsewhere, who have had the same experience. It is my belief that the majority of southern merchants who were able to resume business after the war, have made efforts to pay northern creditors some or all of the indebtedness incurred prior to 1861."

A Solomon in the Bud.

From Life.

Mark Twain's article in the Century is very good reading—almost as good, in fact, as the subjoined examination paper received at the Life office.

I. Why does a telegram from New York at noon reach St. Louis before noon?

Because it never takes the Western Union Telegraph company more than twenty-three hours to carry the distance.

II. What is the greatest difference in time that two places may have?

There is about a century's difference between New York and Philadelphia.

III. What causes the continual fogs on the Newfoundland coast?

The Newfoundland coast is English, you know. IV. Where is the Levant?

V. State briefly the causes that led to the American civil war?

Niggers.

VI. Name the principal point of difference between the government of Russia and the government of the United States?

In the United States the government endeavors to elevate the people and in Russia the people try to elevate the government. They sometimes succeed in Russia.

VII. The state of Michigan is divided into two parts by what water?

Fire-water. The prohibitionists are slightly in the rear.

VIII. If the first of March were on Friday, what day

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—VIA—

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Lv. Atlanta (Ga. Pa.).....	8 00 a m	4 30 p m
Ar. Anniston " Birmingham	12 34 p m	9 00 p m

" Columbus	6	8 44 p m	
" Artesia	6	9 40 p m	
Ar. Meridian (Q. & C.)	6	12 30 a m	7 40 a m
Ar. New Orleans	6	6 50 a m	9 00 p m
" Jackson	6	5 10 a m	
" Vidalia	6	7 30 p m	
" Shreveport	6	6 45 p m	
Lv. New Orleans (S. Pac.)	7	7 15 a m	7 35 p m
Ar. Houston	7	9 20 a m	9 30 a m
" San Antonio	7	7 25 a m	7 25 p m
" Austin (H. & T. C.)	7	7 00 a m	6 15 p m
Lv. Shreveport (T. & P.)	7	7 15 p m	
Ar. Marshall	7	6 10 p m	
" Dallas	7	6 10 a m	
" Fort Worth	7	6 40 a m	
NORTHBOUND.			
Lv. Ft. Worth	No. 61	10 10 p m	No. 58.
" Dallas	10 25 p m		
" Marshall	10 40 p m		
Ar. Shreveport	10 55 p m		
Ar. Shreveport	11 10 p m		

Lv. Shreveport.....	7:15 pm
Ar. Kicksburg.....	8:25 pm
Ar. New Orleans.....	10:05 pm
Lv. New Orleans.....	8:30 pm	10:40 am
Lv. Meridian.....	4:15 am	6:40 pm
Ar. Artesia.....	8:28 am
Ar. Birmingham.....	10:31 am	12:08 pm
Ar. Aniston.....	1:28 pm	2:41 am
Ar. Atlanta.....	10:45 pm

SEMA FAST MAIL.

Leave Atlanta.....	8:00 am	4:30 pm
Arrive Selma.....	7:50 pm	10:30 am

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TIME CARD IN EFFECT MARCH 13, 1887.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Atlanta.....	10 30 a m	1 00 p m
Arrive Rome.....	1 45 a m	4 00 p m
Leave Rome.....	1 50 a m	4 09 p m
Arrive Dalton.....	3 15 a m	5 27 p m
Leave Chattanooga.....	5 00 a m	7 00 p m

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 15.	No. 13.
Leave Atlanta.....	6 00 a m	8 45 p m
Arrive Macon.....	3 15 p m	7 05 p m
Leave Macon.....	3 35 p m	7 20 p m

Arrive Jesup	3:30 pm	1:10 pm
Arrive Waycross	4:40 pm	2:20 pm
Arrive Waycross	3:40 pm	3:00 pm
Arrive Calhoun	6:57 pm	6:25 pm
Arrive Jacksonville	8:57 pm	7:15 pm
Leave Waycross	7:58 pm	6:15 pm
Arrive Thomasville	12:58 pm	10:22 pm
Leave Jesup	2:38 pm	5:45 pm
Arrive Brunswick	3:38 pm	5:45 pm
Leave Jesup	6:16 pm	6:20 pm
Arrive Savannah	7:58 pm	6:10 pm
Arrive Charleston	1:25 am	12:55 pm
GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE—EAST.		
Leave Chattahoochee	9:30 am	9:15 pm
Arrive		
Bristol	1:25 pm	5:45 am
Rosokoke	2:15 pm	12:35 pm
Bristol	2:15 pm	5:45 am
Luray	7:55 am	6:03 pm
Hamletown	11:55 am	10:00 pm
Hamletown	7:55 am	6:03 pm
Philadelphia	6:50 pm	4:45 am
New York	9:35 pm	7:00 am

Leave Roanoke	2 30 a m	12 30 p m	n/a
Arrive Lynchburg	3 30 a m	2 30 p m	
Arrive Richmond	5 15 a m	5 40 p m	
" Baltimore	1 27 p m	11 35 p m	
" Philadelphia	1 47 p m	3 00 a m	
" New York	2 30 p m	6 20 a m	
Leave Lynchburg	6 45 a m	3 05 p m	
Arrive Richmond	8 20 a m	5 15 p m	
" Petersburg	11 15 a m	7 15 p m	
" Norfolk	2 25 p m	10 00 p m	
Leave Hagerstown	12 50 p m		
Arrive Baltimore	3 45 p m		
" Philadelphia	5 15 p m		
" New York	10 35 p m		
VIA MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.			
Leave Chattanooga	9 25 a m	7 10 p m	
Arrive Memphis	15 p m	6 10 p m	
Arrive Little Rock		12 55 p m	
VIA K. C. F. S. & G. R. R.			
Leave Memphis		10 45 a m	
Arrive Kansas City		8 30 a m	

VIA CINCINNATI SOUTHERN R.R.					
Leave Chattanooga	8 40 am	7 10 pm			
Arrive Cincinnati	9 30 am	8 20 pm			
Arrive Cincinnati	7 00 pm	6 50 am			
Arrive Chicago	6 50 pm	6 50 pm			
Arrive St. Louis	4 55 pm	6 40 pm			
VIA N.C. & S.E. R.Y.					
Leave Chattanooga	1 20 pm	11 50 pm			
Arrive Nashville	7 00 pm	6 20 am			
Arrive Louisville	10 50 pm	7 05 am			
Arrive St. Louis	7 40 am	8 00 pm			

Pullman Sleepers leave as follows: Atlanta at 10:00 a.m., Memphis at 10:00 p.m., Cincinnati at 10:30 p.m. for Chattanooga; Pullman for occupancy at 8 o'clock; Some at 7:45 p.m. m. for Washington; Pullman for New York via Shenandoah Valley; Chattanooga at 9:30 a.m. for Washington via Lynchburg and Washington; Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, alternating with Mann Dining Sleeping Cars, leave Atlanta daily for New York via Washington at 1:45 p.m.

Leighton sleeping cars leave Macon at 7:20 p.m.; daily for Brunswick. Leave W. GREEN, N. CAROLINA, for Atlanta and Ticket Agent at 7:30 a.m.

R. J. KELER, A.G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

ROME AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

ROME, Ga., December 26, 1906.

TIME TABLE No. 8.

Taking effect Sunday, December 24, 1906. Trains will run as follows until further notice.

SOUTH BOUND.	Daily.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Rome	7:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
East Rome	7:05 "	8:35 "
Colmes	7:06 "	8:36 "
Holmes	7:16 "	8:46 "
Chatham	7:16 "	8:47 "
New Bethel	7:41 "	8:21 "
Summit	8:01 "	8:41 "
Brookton	8:00 "	4:00 "
Lake Creek	8:05 "	4:05 "
Yarn	8:10 "	4:10 "
Carrolltown	8:40 a. m.	4:40 p. m.

Carrolltown, Ga., Daily.

NORTH BOUND.		No. 2.	No. 4.
Bedardown.....	9.20 a.m.	5.20 p.m.	
Paris.....	9.38 "	5.38 "	
La Crosse.....	9.51 "	5.51 "	
Brooks.....	9.56 "	5.56 "	
La Crosse.....	10.04 "	6.04 "	
New Bethel.....	10.11 "	6.11 "	
Hamberg.....	10.23 "	6.23 "	
La Crosse.....	10.35 "	6.35 "	
Poline.....	10.47 "	6.47 "	
La Crosse.....	11.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	

Connecting with the E. & W. R. R. of Alabama at
Bedardown, also with the Rome Railroad, and the
T. V. & G. R. R. at Rome.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Y. H. HARRIS,
President, Acting Supt.

